

## PEACE CONGRESS VOTES APPROVAL OF WILSON NOTE

Commends President for  
Asserting People's Rights  
with Firmness.

## PLATFORM IGNORES WAR PREPAREDNESS

Admiral Chester Declares Wom-  
en's Opposition to Militarism  
National Menace.

Mohank Lake, N. Y., May 21.—President Wilson's stand in the international crisis was approved by the Lake Mohank Conference on International Arbitration to-night at the conclusion of its twenty-first annual meeting. The conference platform declared:

"We express our gratitude to the President of the United States for steadfastly maintaining the neutrality of our government and for asserting, with firmness, clarity and restraint, the rights of our people as citizens of a neutral nation."

The platform, as prepared by the platform committee, did not mention the subject of greater preparation for national defense which was urged upon the conference this year by Secretary of War Garrison, Major General Leonard Wood and Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester (retired).

The committee drafted a platform reaffirming its faith in the beneficence of peace measures and proposed the establishment of a judicial tribunal, a council of inquiry and conciliation and conferences between the signatory powers to formulate and codify rules of international law.

Intense enthusiasm was aroused today by Rear Admiral C. M. Chester (retired), of Brooklyn, a veteran of three wars, who pleaded for greater military preparation.

"One of the dangers to this country," he told the delegates in an appeal even more martial than his speeches delivered by the army's representatives, "is women's propaganda against militarism. Theories now will not apply, for our navy mobilized only when our navy mobilized in 1870, and with it, in 1892. Nothing else would have prevented war then."

"You must be prepared for the trouble that is certain some time to come. Don't try to bring your boys up mollycoddled or have them dread the inevitable. Disarm this nation? Yes—when crime shall cease. Not until goodwill and good fellowship shall prevail through the earth will this nation disarm."

Wants Peace but Preparedness.

In the report submitted by the business men's committee, of which L. M. C. Brown, of New York, is chairman, were recommendations for a code of international law, the establishment of a permanent international court of justice and an international police force to execute the court's decrees.

This report stated that disputes between nations "ought to be justly settled by international tribunals instead of war," but the committee asserted that "it is the part of wisdom at present for the United States to be fully prepared to defend itself from possible injustice and aggression."

The report also advocated "strengthening of our military and naval forces to protect our coast."

The representatives of the business organizations concluded by urging "the cordial and heartfelt sympathy and assistance of all citizens for President Wilson in his delicate and trying position."

Edward A. Filene, of Boston, national councillor of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, who spent four months in the war zone, seconded the discussion of the recent Cleveland congress for a world court. He doubted if the United States would wish to be involved in an alliance dependent on military force, and urged a policy of non-intercourse with recalcitrant nations.

Economic Pressure Urged.

"I believe," he said, "that economic pressure will be more effective and at the same time much less inhumane than military force." He also urged that this country make sacrifices to prove its right to a place in the councils which will settle the European war.

The "calm wisdom" of the United States government in its diplomatic relations with the belligerents came in for words of praise from William A. Weir, justice of the Supreme Court of Quebec.

Should the central European powers succeed," he remarked in his address, "there will follow, apart from the penalties to be inflicted on the defeated nations, serious interference with the rights of the people of the Balkan peninsula and an attempt to divide the great markets of India, China, Africa and South America in the interests of German industrialism."

Justice Weir supported the proposition that the spread of democracy is the first step toward the prevention of wars, and that the leadership of nations by their nobility, their military classes and their materialistic plutocrats has advanced the cause of peace.

"Avoiding the Occasions for War" was the topic of the address given by Simeon E. Baldwin, former Governor of Connecticut. The speaker approved the use of courtly phraseology in diplomatic negotiations, and said that a government that would avoid occasions for battle should measure its words when communicating with foreign powers.

War Insurance Proposed.

"There are combinations of capital in this age, and even individuals holding funds greater than the total amount of property of some sovereign states. Why not let some of these combinations set up the business of insuring nations against pecuniary loss by future disaster?"

The surprise of the present European struggle has been the failure of Germany to calculate the force of conscience in human affairs, according to Dr. R. C. Mitchell, president of Delaware College. He also said that America's public opinion might prove to have more weight than armies in deciding the colossal issues at stake.

Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College, declared in her address that the educational forces of the world had had a great task before them, to relieve fear and suspicion and hatred by sympathy and co-operation and the spirit of kindness.

The Rev. Frederick Lynch, secretary of the Church Peace Union, founded by Andrew Carnegie, also spoke. It was announced at night's session that the prize for the best essay on the subject of international arbitration by an American college student had been awarded to Robert Brown, a junior in the University of Arkansas. This prize was given by Chester D. Witt, fugate, of New York.

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## MOTORMAN, BARNES' ONE DEFENDER.



Edward Burns, the lone juror in the Barnes-Roosevelt libel suit, who has kept the jury tied up for hours.

## ROOSEVELT WINS A MORAL VICTORY

Continued from page 1

dispute about any portion of the evidence I can have it read to you." Warren W. Somers, who had been chosen as foreman, turned to the row above him and began to talk to Walter J. Zull, Progressive, and Irving J. Mills, Republican. Two jurors at the other end of the box leaned down and whispered to Burns, who made no reply.

Everybody was waiting for some indication from the jury as to just what their trouble seemed to be, but after a delay of several minutes Mr. Somers simply said: "The jury thinks they would like to consider matters a little further."

Then the jurors disappeared and there was a trying wait until five minutes to 11 o'clock, when word came that they were ready to come back. In the meantime Colonel Roosevelt had been busy with his correspondence and talking to his counsel. He was plainly more nervous than at any time during the trial. Mr. Barnes was not in court, having gone to Albany last night.

Warned Against Demonstration.

"I want to say," warned Justice Andrews, "that whatever the verdict may be there must be no demonstration in this room. The deputy sheriffs are instructed to carry out this order."

Every eye was on the jurors as they filed slowly in and took seats. Charles J. Clarke, clerk of the court, called the roll, and then asked if a verdict had been agreed upon.

"It has," replied Mr. Somers. "How do you find?"

"We find for the defendant, with the suggestion that the court expenses be divided equally."

A broad smile spread over the face of the Colonel. It was plain he was striving desperately to control his feelings. His tightly clenched fingers worked under the table for a moment, then he threw out in a gesture of triumph toward Spottswood Bowers, who sat just across the table. Then he turned to some other friends, and, clasping his hands, made a motion as if shaking hands.

"Gentlemen," said Justice Andrews, "this verdict is hardly in proper form. You must retire and find a verdict one way or the other—for the defendant or for the plaintiff."

Jurors Polled in Court.

Counsel conferred for a moment with the judge, who repeated that jurors must bring in a simple verdict without any suggestion as to costs.

"May we have a rising vote?" asked Foreman Somers, who seemed surprised, as did other colleagues, at the verdict that had not been accepted in the spirit in which it had been given.

"I cannot permit you to carry on your deliberations in court, but the jury may be polled again," but the reply Justice Andrews.

Getting out his little list, the clerk started to call the roll. "Henry Hoag," he called, addressing Juror No. 1, who replied:

"No cause of action."

"You find for the defendant, you mean?" asked Justice Andrews.

"Yes," was the reply. "In turn," the other jurors replied "Defendant" or "For defendant" until they reached Edward Burns, No. 11.

Burns is a heavy man, with a big, round, ruddy, smooth face. He is no big man, but he appears to be leaning forward all the time, although he sits as far back as possible in the chair. All through the trial scarcely one bit of emotion had appeared in the face of the juror. The square jaw had remained set in one position and there had been scarcely a movement of the eyes. He is a motorman and lives in the 1st Ward. He is a Republican.

Burns for Barnes.

With an exasperatingly slow movement Burns drew himself to his feet when his name was called.

"For the plaintiff," he said, in a voice which, while not loud, could be heard all over the room.

Then he slowly sat down again, while a wave of astonishment ran over the court.

It was fully half a minute before the clerk called the next and last name and got the eleventh vote for the defendant.

"May I say a word further about the three Progressive members of the jury?" asked Justice Andrews.

"No," you must not discuss your verdict in court," said Justice Andrews. "I diet in court, but you must find for the defendant or for the plaintiff without any suggestion as to costs."

"I ask your honor to instruct the jury," said Mr. Bowers, of the Roosevelt.

## WAR TO DRIVE U. S. TO FORM AIR FLEET

Wright Says That Conflict  
Proves Aero Can No  
Longer Be Ignored.

## FAVORS SUBSCRIPTION PURCHASE OF 'PLANES

Variety of Battle Conditions  
and Increase in Flying Mean  
Big Gain for Science.

By GORDON BRUCE.

One of the immediate results of the war will be the acquisition of a large and powerful fleet of aircraft by the United States, whether this country becomes embroiled or not. That is the opinion of Orville Wright, premier airman of the world.

Sitting at a table in a little restaurant in Pine Street, Mr. Wright gave the impressions he has gathered from the great struggle in Europe.

"This government cannot afford to ignore the necessity of adequate aerial protection," he said. "Since the war began there has been more flying, one hundred times over, than in all the years since my brother and I made our first flights. Moreover, the flying in Europe has been done under all kinds of conditions, and we are thereby accumulating a fund of valuable knowledge."

"The idea of stimulating government interest in aviation by the purchase of machines by popular subscription is a good one. Excellent results were obtained in France and Germany under a similar plan, but the American is slower to give in order to support a principle than the European. He wants to see something tangible at once in the line of returns. A little more idealism on this side of the Atlantic wouldn't hurt us."

"What do you think about the war, in a general way?"

Mr. Wright stirred his salad dressing thoughtfully. "I generally confine my views to aeronautical matters," he said, but, of course, my association with the military authorities there have automatically formed an opinion for me.

"Germany wanted war, I believe. On numerous occasions German officers have told me that they desired war. To the best of my recollection I never heard a similar statement made by a French or an English officer. Then, too, I have noticed that for several years back everything in Berlin about the Kaiser would willingly plunge his country into war. On the various occasions when I have talked with him he appeared to be the kind of man who would oppose the measures Germany seems to have adopted. He is, I think, possessed of more general knowledge than any one I ever met. When I talked with him in Berlin about aeronautical matters I was surprised to find that he knew the details of the patent fight we were waging in the United States."

"Before the war my sympathies were with Germany in her commercial aspirations. There is no doubt that she was taking trade from England, but she was doing it by the hardest kind of work. No one will work harder than a German, and when he makes a success of anything he deserves it. But I cannot see how a man of the Kaiser's wisdom could reason that war would help his country in a commercial sense."

Mr. Wright spent many months in Germany, and visited that country several times in connection with his inventions. He took the Crown Prince on his first flight in an aeroplane. His business dealings with the other European powers have brought him into close contact with high military and civil officials, and his opinions have been greatly valued by them.

He left this city last night after spending two days here in conference with his attorneys about the aspects of his patent suit, which will come to trial in Buffalo next month.

Thousands Seek Way to Get to the Front for Attack at Hated Turk.

Armenians in New York will be without the services of one of their leaders early in June, when Colonel Mesrop Newton, of 191 Lexington Avenue, sails for Europe to fight the Turks.

Colonel Mesrop Newton Azgapat Khan, is the full title of the tall, soldierly appearing man, who formerly was secretary to the Persian Legation at Washington. At present he is general secretary of the Armenian Colonial Association, at 115 East Twenty-fourth Street. The date of his departure was not definitely decided upon, but it will be within three weeks, he declared yesterday.

The Armenian quarter of New York, lying along Lexington Avenue to the Thirties, has been at a fever heat since the operations along the Dardanelles began. Leaders saw an opportunity to organize a corps of at least 1,000 Armenians who were willing to leave their homes in this city and join in the struggle.

Colonel Newton will be one of the speakers at the dinner of the Overseas Club at the Hotel Majestic Monday, which will be celebrated in England as Empire Day, being the birthday of the late Queen Victoria. King George is a founder of the Overseas Club.

Incidentally, the first new flag of the Allies shown in New York will be seen at the Overseas dinner. It is a silk banner, with Russia's insignia upon a yellow ground at the top, the British Union Jack at the bottom, the Belgian emblem at the right and the French tri-color in the remaining space.

SAYS WALLFLOWER  
USED POISONED PEN

Bayonne Amateur Detectives  
Trace Mystery to Man Who  
Opposed New Dances.

Bayonne's poisoned pen letters—seventy-five there have been—no longer a mystery, according to volunteer detectives of that town. Almost the entire membership of the Bergen Literary Society became detectives over night when the venomous epistles poured in upon members of the Ladies' Auxiliary. Now they feel that they can return to their literary avocations.

It was the Bayonne wallflower (no reference to poison ivy, please), the literary detectives announced last night, who wrote the letters. They declare that the author is a former member of the society. While it was simply a literary society he was a shining light. When the Ladies' Auxiliary was formed and dances were held he dutifully learned the two-step and the waltz.

When the society wholeheartedly took up the new dances and began tangoing, kitchen sinking and fox trotting he drew the line. It was far from being literary, he thought. So first he resigned and then, the volunteer detectives assert, he took his pen in hand and began to write the bitter thoughts that the new dances had inspired.

One letter was received Thursday and none yesterday. It is thought that the writer realizes that he is under suspicion and will write no more. If the letters continue several members of the Bergen Literary Society promised last night they would give the wallflower's name to the police.

Garment Workers  
Split Over Strike

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Many—Cloak Arbitrators to  
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Former President Abraham Rosenberg of the Garment Workers' Association said yesterday that opinion was divided as to the advisability of a strike in the dull season. He added that much would depend on the meeting of the joint board of arbitration and the joint board of the Cloak and Suit Makers' Union, on the other, was severed.

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Originally it was planned, Mr. Perkins went on to say, to build a boulevard and down near the water front all along the edge of the Palisades. Indeed, when nearly \$2,000,000 was raised by private subscription to be combined with state appropriations it was understood distinctly that such a road would be constructed. After studying the proposition, however, the commission agreed that a boulevard would cut the park in two, mar its natural beauty and form the entering wedge for other concessions to persons who prefer speeding to walking.

"So we abandoned that project," he said. "Now we plan to build an automobile trail along the perpendicular cliff near the water from a point opposite Dykman Street to a point opposite Yonkers; at least, this is as far as we have planned for the present."

"If we delay longer I fear that politics will enter in and that some other kind of a road will be forced through the park. We will get the best solution of the difficulty if the commission builds the road."

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Tells Appalachian Club of  
Scheme to Make Bear Moun-  
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In the hall at the St. Agnes Branch Library, 441 Amsterdam Avenue, controversial meetings are prohibited. Consequently slight reference was made to action taken by the New York section of the Appalachian Mountain Club on April 16 to oppose the plan of Mr. Perkins and his associates for an automobile trail along the base of the Palisades.

"I almost worship that piece of ground," said Mr. Perkins in stating the commission's point of view. "If it were my private property I would never think of allowing an automobile road to be constructed. But on the commission we find that we have to listen to the opinions of many persons."

"There are only three ways to get to Palisades Park. You can go by boat, you can walk or you can ride in your automobile. Very few persons have boats, but the number who have automobiles, small or large, runs into thousands. You remember that the State of New York voted a bond issue of \$2,500,000 to help us carry out plans for beautifying and preserving the Palisades. All the people of the state are paying interest on those bonds. We think that it is only fair to build some sort of an automobile road, so that more persons can get in to enjoy the sheer beauty of the place."

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